

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

FRIDAY.....SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.

GENERAL SCHOFIELD'S OPINION.

Maj. Gen. Schofield, in a letter to Dr. McGrew, dated in May last, referred to the organization of the volunteer army, on unbusinesslike principles, and said:

"But the spirit of the times is to let veterans stand aside on the retired list, and give the boys a chance."

Only thirty-three years had passed since the country had obtained a vast amount of experience in the art of warfare, at a cost exceeding that of any war of the century. This year thousands of experienced soldiers, trained in every detail of the soldier's life, were to be had for the asking. Men who had won their knowledge through fire and sword stood anxiously waiting to be called to the front.

But a new generation controlled and expressed the enthusiasm of the country. War was only a legend to it. The sufferings were not told. But the exploits of its heroes were. The stories of assaults, and charges, and heroic deeds were in all the books. The great solemn books, filled with the ghastly reports of the surgeons were never opened. This generation hardly knows that they were ever written. The terrible side of the story was suppressed by the historians, because the average readers are not students of wars as agencies in the progress of men, but are merely novel readers looking for thrilling adventures.

So when war came, with its grim visage, this ignorant generation, ever loyal and patriotic, welcomed it as a friend that would lead it to glory and adventure. Even Sherman's aphorism that "war is hell," stood to it only as a glittering generality.

There has been, in a sense, no war. Of the great army of 200,000 men enlisted, not 10,000 have been under fire. But the real horrors of war, sickness and disease, have done their work. The generation that in the noblest of causes, precipitated it, becomes wiser and sadder. What does it propose to do in the future about it? That is the question.

SOMETHING ABOUT BLAINE.

The Bulletin kindly draws the attention of the Advertiser to the decided contrast in the characters of John L. Stevens and Jas. G. Blaine, in the convention that nominated Mr. Lincoln in 1860. Mr. Stevens supported Mr. Seward and Mr. Blaine supported Mr. Lincoln. Upon these facts the Bulletin confidently asks:

"Now dear Advertiser, in the light of American history, which one acted for the country's best good, John L. Stevens or James G. Blaine? Blaine believed in political organization. In putting forward men who would command the 'loyal support of the masses' Stevens gave his support to men first and the party afterward. Answer as, thou halfway omnipotent Advertiser, tell the weak and feeble masses of Hawaii who was right."

Has this political conundrum any local significance? If so what is it? Is it the intent to suggest that some local Blaine is working with pious zeal for some local Lincoln as governor of this territory, and that he ought to, and will, get the best of some local Stevens who is maliciously working for a local Seward?

If the question involves no "local coloring," and merely involves a discussion of the duty of public men, we frankly concede that Mr. Blaine believed in "putting forward men who would command the loyal support of the masses." As he cordially hated Mr. Seward, he naturally believed in this or any other proposition that would defeat the "favorite son of the Empire State." More than this, Mr. Blaine had an abiding faith that James G. Blaine at all times "commanded the loyal support of the masses," and for forty years he commanded it himself by holding one office or another. He trusted himself more than he trusted other men, and naturally selected himself as the choice of the masses.

As he was defeated, however, for the highest office by the loyal masses of his own party, the principle he believed in did not always work satisfactorily, and he was accustomed to use rather vigorous language about many of the loyal masses.

If the incident of Mr. Blaine's support of Lincoln in the nominating convention of 1860 is to be regarded as an evidence of his wise selection of a candidate, and not an attempt to beat Seward, whom he hated, then it is only just to give Mrs. Lincoln full credit for the part she played in giving to the United States and the world one of the most extraordinary statesmen of the century.

Herndon, Mr. Lincoln's law partner for twenty years, remarks in his bio-

graphy of Lincoln that if Lincoln's domestic life had been a pleasant one, he would never have entered politics, as he was entirely domestic in his tastes. Mrs. Lincoln, it is well known, and it is so said by Herndon, made it so uncomfortable "hot" for Mr. Lincoln at home, that he engaged in politics as a diversion, and made it a wind break against domestic cyclones. If then, Mrs. Lincoln, by many cantankerous proceedings, forced Mr. Lincoln into public life, did she not "act for the country's best good" as effectively or even more effectively than Mr. Blaine?

But, are we getting any nearer to the real question, which is involved in the impressive incident cited by our contemporary? How can we make it useful in our own lives and conversation? Or is the incident only used as a blister which will draw out the soreness and inflammation of our little body politic, caused by the inconsiderate act of that politician, McKinley, who dared to defy the "loyal masses" of this town, by retaining in office the Family Compact, to the great injury of law, order and prosperity.

RUFUS KING

One of the most valuable publications issued on the Mainland, is the "Life and Correspondence of Rufus King," edited by his grandson Dr. Charles King, who has a direct descendant in Hawaii now in the person of General Charles King, commanding the American forces here. The fifth volume has just been issued. In these volumes are rare sources for the composition of history, because they contain facts and not historical fictions. Contemporaneous history is untrue to an extent that the public does not appreciate, because the motives of the actors who make history are so often selfish, ignorant, and studiously concealed. The actors are pledged, by an unwritten law, to secrecy. After they are dead, and their immediate relatives also, it is safe to reveal the expressed thoughts and opinions of the men who created events.

These letters of Rufus King have great value in this respect. He, with Washington, Hamilton, Morris, and many others of the fathers, was a Federalist, and mistrusted pure democracy. He, with the Federalists, was opposed to the war with Great Britain, declared in 1812, and bitterly criticized President Madison and the democrats (then called Republicans) for making it.

The noticeable feature in his conduct as Senator was that he supported the war party, by voting supplies in Congress, in spite of his opposition to the war. That great statesman Gouverneur Morris, who had spent his private fortune in the cause of the Revolutionary war, urged Mr. King to vote against the granting of supplies, but he declined to do so, on the ground that the country was invaded. He believed that Madison's administration was incapable of carrying on war, and that the capture and burning of Washington by the British was due to the administration's incompetence. Mr. King writes in one of his letters to Morris that "our rulers can neither make war nor conclude peace." But he steadily voted for necessary supplies, although the Federalists urged him to let the administration "stew in its own juice."

It is indeed, a strange commentary on the progress of political thought that Morris, who sacrificed so much for the freedom of man, and his right to self-government, in the Revolutionary war, was so suspicious of democracy that he could put these words in a letter to Mr. King:

"Democracy honored and loved Louis XVI.: it loved and honored Robespierre & Company who murdered him; it loved and honored Bonaparte, who overturned them; and should it happen that Louis XVIII. expels Bonaparte and reigns in his place, he will succeed to the good will, favor and partiality of our democracy. And there is no inconsistency in all this, because it is not attachment to France, but hatred of England, which occasions these apparent changes."

The acute sufferings of the New England merchants, owing to the war with England, prompted, as we all know, that celebrated movement towards secession, which found expression in the Hartford Convention.

Mr. King advised his distressed friends in New England to bear their ills with patience. He admitted that they were cruelly wronged, but with far-seeing wisdom, he advised them to fight their political battles from within, and not from without.

Mr. King, after Hamilton's death, was the most prominent member of his own party. But he could not secure the vote of his own State, New York, for the presidency. Great as he was, he was not in touch with his own people in spite of the valuable services rendered to them.

Nearly a hundred years have passed. While the Ship of State sails down the seas, the monuments of scores of men sink below the horizon. But the shaft that commemorates this great name is still far above the line of vision.

THE A. U. P. AND THE PRESIDENT.

The text of the memorial addressed by the American Union party to the Congressional Commissioners is before us. The Commissioners have no more to do with the appointment of the governor of a territory than the King of Siam has. The committee of the A. U. P., however, desired to make its wants known, and followed the device of the country auctioneer, who tacked his advertisement on the body of the horse, while the mourners were not looking.

The memorial contains these significant words:

"While we advocate that appointments to office should be made from bona fide residents of the inhabitants of Hawaii, yet we believe it to be for the best interests of all inhabitants of Hawaii, that the first governor to be appointed should be one who is not bound by any ties, political or otherwise, to any party or class resident in Hawaii, etc."

These words are really meant for President McKinley's ear; so we will presume that a delegation of the A. U. P. goes to Washington, in behalf of the memorial, and in due course meets the President, and engages in a dialogue with him.

Committee reads governorship paragraph of the memorial and smiles blandly on the President, who looks dazed and leans against the wall.

The President—"This is a most extraordinary request, absolutely unprecedented in territorial history."

Committee—"Our condition is unprecedented, Sir."

The President—"I should say so. Since the nation had territories, there have always been good men in them who were bound by party ties, just as I am and all men are in the country, and these men have always been capable of becoming the best territorial officers. Of course, you may be strangled for decent men of your own people. There has been some queer talk about your incapacity for self-government. Then again, both of the great parties insist, without any exception, that all territorial officers shall be appointed from the inhabitants of the territory."

Committee—"Well, Sir, you see, we're a little peculiar out there. We are under the operation of certain psychic laws, generated by innate ideas, as it were, and somewhat modified by climate, which produce certain automatic phenomena that cause us to deviate."

(The President whispers to his private secretary: "Ask the officer on duty to send for the asylum van.")

Committee continues—"To deviate from the beaten tracks and resort to original measures."

(The President reads paragraph again.) "I see, gentlemen that you want for Governor a man who knows nothing about Hawaii; the more ignorant the better he will be. I have just the man you want. To the private secretary: "Make out at once a commission for the Cheerful Idiot as Governor of Hawaii."

Committee—"While we have not indicated what our choice is, we beg leave."

The President—"Oh! I get a glimpse of the nigger in the fence. You have a candidate? Why didn't you say so? Who? Dole?"

Committee—"No, Sir! not that mean backnumber."

The President—"Not Dole? Why he was here only a short time ago, and Frye, and Morgan, and Hitt and everybody said you considered him to be a great man. I rather liked him. Why did you send him here to get in touch with me?"

Committee—"Oh! Sir! May God forgive us for practicing that deceit upon you. In the manual of politics edited by Mr. Richard Croker, and which we study daily in the Paradise of the Pacific, it says: 'In no case will the wise politician permit his practice to agree with his professions.' We try to follow a good man. Dear Mr. President! spare us! The Iron heel of the Family Compact is on our necks. You only can free us."

The President—"Well, my friends, when you can't find a man of your own people for Governor, I think the Cheerful Idiot is just what you want. He is, if you will allow me to say it, a representative man so far as you are concerned. I think I will send out his cousin Blasted Idiot, Esq., as Secretary of the Territory, and his brother Hopeless Idiot, Esq., as Attorney General. I try to be accommodating. Thank you, gentlemen, for coming so far—by the way, how many people do you represent?"

Committee—"We represent the American Union Party, that—"

The President—"How many votes did it cast at last election? I see you want liberal suffrage—manhood suffrage is it?"

Committee—"We cast 800 solid votes."

The President—"But do you represent the 8,000 native Hawaiian possible voters in this memorial. If you are to have manhood suffrage, it seems to me that it is rather impertinent for you to come over here, and pretend to represent the people of Hawaii, without any reference to the natives, who

may outnumber you 10 to 1 at the ballot box. You will now excuse me."

The Committee—"You know, Mr. President, we—that is, Hawaii—is only the baby and—"

The President to his private secretary—"Please run up stairs and borrow Mrs. McKinley's slipper. Tell her the Hawaiian baby is here, and is grabbing for everything in sight."

Execut committee.

THE PAJAMAS.

Let us thank the Chinese for the pajamas. For fifty years this attribute of Oriental civilization was held up in vain before American eyes. Only the traveled citizen has adopted it. The Englishman discovered its comfort and uses many years ago. Brother Jonathan adheres to his night shirt, while it is a female costume, and he does not look well in it when chasing a cat out of his yard at midnight. The Puritan spirit yields slowly to this heathen innovation. There is a suspicion that the use of it may be the entering wedge for the pig tail.

The war suddenly and peremptorily called for the pajama. The sick, the wounded and those who care for them, see its great convenience. It is now a staple article with the Red Cross society.

It would have been a thoughtful act if the Government had presented each of the foreign Commissioners lately sitting in the Throne room, with a pair of ornamental pajamas. Their comfort and usefulness would be apparent on the first public trial.

Through them, the use might have been introduced into the long sessions of Congress. Anyone who has looked from the galleries upon the perspiring statesmen in the Senate and House, during the Summer months, will appreciate the value of this form of dress. It is, in fact, a dignified dress. Thackeray said: "There goes Lord C—." He would compel respect even if he walked through Pall Mall with a coal scuttle on his head."

As the nation now moves proudly forward in its march of imperialism and expansion, let it annex the Chinese pajamas. Even Senator Hoar, dressed in a suit, while making a speech on a hot day in the Senate, will not object to an expansion that takes in the pajamas.

ALGER AND THE "CROWD."

Attention was called, several weeks ago, to that curious book written by Le Bon, on the "crowd." Extracts were given, showing the ill-advised, erratic and in some ways insane acts of masses of men, who, on occasions, lose their individual judgments, and act like herds of cattle or sheep.

At the G. A. R. campfire held in Cincinnati on the 7th of this month, Governor Pingree, of Michigan, read an address, in which he denounced the management of the hospital corps, and condemned red tape in the army.

The Governor then began a new sentence: "If Secretary Alger—" Here he was interrupted by a shout from Alger's friends in the camp, who believed that the next words of the address would denounce the Secretary. The audience lost control of itself. It cheered Alger and hissed Pingree, and refused to let him proceed. Pingree, thereupon, handed his speech to the chairman and left the platform in anger and disgust. After he had left order was restored. The chairman at once read from the manuscript the remainder of the sentence which the crowd had interrupted. This was the sentence: "If Secretary Alger had been given full power such things never would have happened."

The great audience felt at once that it had collectively made an ass of itself. It called for Pingree. It tried to make reparation. Every man in the audience looked at his neighbor or some stranger and was ready to put the blame upon every one, but not on himself. Pingree, boiling with indignation, refused to appear before the audience that had so grossly insulted him.

The incident is an excellent illustration of the errors that are committed by the democracy, in ruling itself. The power of the crowd is an enormous factor in politics. The politicians appreciate its subtle influence in a nominating convention. The place chosen for the convention largely determines the candidates. The crowd on the floor responds to the crowd in the galleries.

The moral of this incident in Cincinnati is instructive to the citizens of Honolulu: "Avoid getting into large crowds in town when politics is discussed, as you may suddenly holler the wrong way."

The business of searching land titles here is growing to very great proportions. There is likelihood of confusion, costly error and of swindling in some quiet transactions. A good many titles are obscure, involved and almost mysterious. The best skill is required in making abstracts and the greatest care should be exercised.

SOME CORRESPONDENCE.

The following letter, if authentic, explains itself, and makes a most valuable contribution to Hawaiian history. (President McKinley to Cheerful Idiot, Esq.)

Washington, D. C.
Dear Sir:—In tendering to you the office of Governor of Hawaii I cordially recognize your special qualifications for high office in a territory which, so far as I can see, is infested with a most peculiar people. You will perceive, by the enclosed memorial, and account of my recent interview with a representative committee, as it calls itself, that our boundless empire contains no similar lot of people. Even the Indians of Alaska, and the lowest class of negroes have never publicly declared their own incompetence to furnish a capable and acceptable man for high local office.

Assuming, reluctantly, that the memorial represents the views of the majority of people in Hawaii, I do, without the slightest hesitation, tender to you the office of Governor of that territory. Your natural gifts, your education and social connections, will secure to you the most cordial welcome and profound sympathy.

I am informed that many of those who profess to be political leaders in Hawaii are American born, but, owing to various circumstances, expatriated themselves, and abandoned their American allegiance, and at the present time are not citizens of the United States. Their conduct in this respect need not be criticized. But this suspension of allegiance may have caused an alarming forgetfulness of the fact that the true American citizen holds with the utmost tenacity to the principle of self-rule, and desires that it shall apply to territories as well as to States.

Owing, however, to the earnest confession by a body of men, announcing themselves as representatives, that they are incapable of selecting from among their own respected, educated, reputable, and Christian citizens, a person who is fitted to properly administer a territorial government, I have selected you as the most conspicuous member of that class of persons who have a signal inability to take care of themselves, and what is rarer still, have the humiliating impudence to confess it before men.

Should you find, on your arrival in Hawaii, that the people have been misrepresented, and that there are intelligent, reliable, and acceptable citizens residing there, you will, of course, resign, and return to the large constituency at home, that worships you as their "Moses," and does not recognize you as an "ass."

I have the honor to be
Your obedient servant,
W— M—y.

If the above letter is authentic, we shall expect a reply from the Cheerful Idiot.

If the "Anglo-Saxons" at the start are so dreadfully demoralized by internal dissension, that they cannot find a leader at home, they might, as a last resort, look to the natives for a leader. Certainly, a people who are capable of wisely using the right of suffrage, as many say they are, ought to furnish a capable Governor.

Is there any truth in the rumor that Sam. Parker will be their candidate?

NO CANDIDATE.

"It is a well known fact that any candidate the Advertiser has suggested cannot command 400 votes, etc."—The Bulletin.

The Advertiser has never suggested any candidate for Governor, and has none. When Congress has passed laws providing for the government of this territory, and it is known what the political situation is, it will be quite in order to talk about candidates. The valorous Dutchman went back a mile in order to get a good start for jumping a ditch. By the time he reached the ditch his legs gave out.

THE PASSING HOUR.

The Government gets along very nicely without soldiers at the Executive building.

Admiral Miller takes from Honolulu with his flagship Philadelphia a whole lot of brotherly love.

Good advertisement is being given the steamship City of Columbia at this end of the line, anyhow.

The planters now have a chance to do something for the whole country, as well as for the sugar interest.

Camp McKinley has a number of artists, but they do not seem to be able to draw their pay as soldiers.

It would be quite proper for the people of Punchbowl slope to celebrate the removal of the powder magazine by exploding a few fire crackers.

The Prince of Wales refused to permit the big surgeons to hold on to his leg any longer. There is in this incident a volume of suggestion to the American slantist.

At the convention of dancing masters in New York City it was voted to place on the tabu list hugging while in the waltz. Nothing was said about hugging at other times.

Gen. Merritt addressed the people of the Philippines in three languages. Admiral Dewey went at them without saying a word, or even so much as securing an introduction.

The French papers and people propose to have a revision for Dreyfus even if the supply of personalities suitable for the war portfolio in the Cabinet is completely exhausted.

The New York citizen soldiers on the slopes of Diamond Head must feel enjoyment of life in the tropics, with

a cool trade breeze, when they read of hundreds of heat prostrations daily in the principal city of their State.

The new food inspector is doing good work, even if there is never a prosecution or conviction through his agency. His reports are most eloquent and useful. The people have a deep interest in the work of this branch of the Health Board.

He who was Captain Blaine here has been relieved of his commission by a special order sent from Washington to Manila. He is a case of a man born to brilliant prospects, but without the ability that would enable him to ever be described as even a "has been."

There is sent to the Advertiser request to urge those engaged in directing public improvements to remember that recreation grounds are essential, that a park along Nuuanu stream has been promised and that the Executive Building grounds should by right be fenceless.

Congressman Frank G. Newlands, father of the Joint Resolution of Annexation, is mentioned in papers in the States as a possibility for the Governorship of Hawaii. Later an analysis of his qualifications from the standpoint of the A. U. P. Central Committee will be in order.

Veterans of public life or army service or prominent men with political ambition are wary of accepting place on President McKinley's commission to look into war "mismanagement." Gen. Schofield, who would have been an exceedingly valuable man, has just declined one of the places.

A quite original use for the Philippines is now being urged in the States. This plan is to establish in the group a Populist experiment station. The working specifications are that the leading lights of crankdom shall be given an island each in which to demonstrate on their preachings. There are 1,400 islands.

Toru Hoshi, the Japanese Minister to the United States, is at Tokio on a visit, but will likely remain at the capital of his own country as a high staff officer of Premier Count Okuma. Hatoyama, a Yale man long resident in the States may be sent to Washington. Hoshi is regarded in Hawaii as being able for any portfolio at the disposal of Count Okuma.

The ruling of the Supreme Court on the authority of the Council of State is simply in effect that the body has not been impaired in its functions or life by the transfer of the sovereignty of the country. The Council will pass upon, on merit, the suggestion or request to appropriate money for the purchase of the Kaula property selected for an industrial school.

It is now said that Queen Victoria is at the bottom of the Czar's disarmament proposal. The Czar's plan, by the way, would render myriads of his people jobless. He has an army of a million, a respectable navy and it is figured that he could for war purposes muster no less than 22,000,000 of men, not counting hordes of tars that might finally be called upon as a reserve.

Admiral Walker, who has so many friends in this corner of the United States, is a very prominent man on the Mainland now on account of his position as president of Nicaragua Canal commission. He says a construction project that will be entirely practicable is being formulated. The commission is down to business and will keep a force of 250 men in the field during the rainy season.

Dewey fittingly rewarded the British captain who saluted the American ships going into action with "Star Spangled Banner." The next day the Admiral from the United States signalled to his cousin to send aboard the American ship each day for fresh meat, of which the Yankees had a monopoly. The message was sent in the international code, so that all the other shipping could read it.

It appears that while bread making is not attempted at either Camp McKinley or Camp Otis, the issuance of baking powder from the Commissary Department continues right along, according to regulation. Perhaps it is expected that the staple will be used to raise the spirits of the men. The men bring it into town and offer it at half cost price to raise a little cash to buy some things that are in storage at the Commissary Department.

MR. M'STOCKER.

The Collector General Viewing Hawaii Affairs.
(Hilo Tribune.)

Collector General McStocker arrived in Hilo from the Volcano on Monday. Mr. McStocker has spent several weeks at the large plantation in Kona, in which he is a large stockholder. He finds the progress of the plantation very encouraging. Mr. McStocker was much surprised at the general excellence of the Oiaa plantations, of which he obtained a brief view as he came through. He had been led to have an erroneous opinion of this district by reports of people who never saw it except in their dreams. Mr. McStocker is of the opinion that coffee will be a brilliant success on both sides of the island. This view and the fact that he has been a strenuous advocate of a new custom house for Hilo causes him to be looked upon by the denizens of our town with a more kindly eye than is the average Honoluluite.

Cruelty Case.

A Japanese work horse ran away on King street yesterday and was stopped by Frank Ferriera at the 290 back stand. The owner of the rig was arrested for cruelty to animals, the horse having a very sore back.